## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR

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## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN-A CREERRATED CASE PARK THEATRE-OUR BOYS. GILMORE'S GARDEN-THOMAS' CONCERSE BOWERY THEATRE-TWO BUZZARDS. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-ST. BERGIF TWINS GRAND OPERA HOUSE-BRYANT'S MINSTRELS TIVOLI THEATRE-VARDTY. TONY PASTOR'S-VARIETY.

## TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1878. THE HERALD will be sent to the address of

persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or hazy, followed toward night by increasing cloudiness, possibly rain and falling temperature. To-morrow the indications of an approaching weather disturbance will increase, with cloudiness and probably rains.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was active and very weak. Gold opened at 10058 and advanced to 10034. Government bonds were strong, States steady and railroads irregular. Money on call was easy at 2 a 3 per

LORD DUFFERIN'S determination to return to England is, it seems, unalterable.

THE CORONERS seem to be doing a pretty good business. Seven inquests yesterday.

THE POLO SEASON at Long Branch was opened yesterday. Several interesting games were

THE LONG BRANCH RACES begin to-day. An Interesting programme is presented, and the attendance will, no doubt, be large.

MONTREAL is threatened with a pious invasion-namely, the visit of Plymouth Church's Sunday school, escorted by the Thirteenth regi-

BROOKLYN is beginning to think that a single central rail rapid transit road will be sufficient for all her purposes. It may be one rail too many.

CAPTAIN BOGARDUS WOD easily the international pigeon shooting match in London yesterday. England, it seems, cannot beat us either at shooting or walking.

THE TERRIBLE OPPRESSION the socialists are groaning under here is illustrated by the detail of a guard of policemen to protect their parade and secure them the right of way.

THE REORGANIZERS of the Kansas Pacific Railway and the Denver extension bond holders, who hold a lien on the road, are not, it seems, getting along very amicably. A war of printed circulars is threatened.

A LARGE NUMBER of old armory claims were passed upon yesterday. When work is done for the city it should be paid for as promptly as possible. To defer payment for years is not, as a rule, beneficial to the treasury.

A QUESTION of considerable importance to property owners has arisen in the courts—namely, has the holder of a mortgage the right to protect himself by paying taxes and adding the sum so paid to the amount of the mortgage

IF A DECISION of the Supreme Court of Wis consin is good law and will have any weight with the Court of Appeals, our Court of Special Sessions is in a pretty bad way. The Wisconsin Solons hold that the right of trial by jury cannot be waived.

MR. MORISON'S instructions to Lieutenant Schwatka, the commander of the Eothen, which has sailed on the Arctic expedition, are given on another page. The Eothen has provisions for eighteen months, and next spring an additional supply will be sent out. In a geographfeal point of view the voyage promises to be of very great importance.

MANY OF the official dog catchers have, it seems, found a way to convert their unpromising offices into small bounness. Some of them, it is asserted, never appear at the Pound, but are entirely devoting themselves to capturing valuable animals. In other words, the dog eatchers have become dog thieves. Tammany has a curious way of rewarding its patriots.

THE WEATHER. - Decreasing pressure marked the conditions that prevailed yesterday in the regions cast of the Rocky Mountains The great area of high barometer which ex tended over the Southern and Atlantic States as far northward as the Ohio Valley and New England has been dissipated, and low pressures have sommenced to prevail over the country. The thief changes have occurred in the Northwest and Southwest, where the barometer has fallen below the mean over considerable areas Rains on the eastern and southern margins of the Northwestern depression have been very general, while within the area influenced by the Southwestern disturbance the precipitation has been very heavy. The general direction of the wind has been southerly for the districts east of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, exsept over the western lake district, where they have been variable, and on the Gulf coast, where they have been and continue easterly. The local winds have been northwesterly along a short section of the coast north and south of Sandy Hook. Except on the Middle and East Atlantic coasts and some sec tions of the lake regions and adjacent territory the fall of temperature has been general Frequent but brief periods of cloudiness served in many places to moderate the temperature and induce cooling breezes, especially on the sea soast. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy or hazy, followed toward night by increasing cloud; ness, possibly rain and failing temperature. To morrow the indications of an approaching weather disturbance will increase, with clouds

ness and probably rains.

Eliza Pinkston and Agnes Jenks.

We trust Mrs. Eliza Pritchard, of Canton, Miss., better known by the name she bore during her first marriage as Eliza Pinkston, will not take it amiss that we couple her name above with that of Mrs. Agnes Jenks. The simultaneous reappearance of these two notable characters must be an excuse, and we will at once do Mrs. Pritchard, formerly Mrs. Pinkston, the justice to declare our belief that on the whole she is far the most reputable of the two women.

While Mrs. Jenks was amusing herself at the expense of the Potter committee and innocently giving the public an insight into the various and curious system of rascality which passed current in Louisiana as republican politics, a HERALD reporter was engaged in conversation with the famous Eliza Pinkston. The tragic appearance of this poor woman before the Returning Board and the visiting statesmen, in 1876, has hardly been forgotten by anybody. Weak, scarcely able to speak, stretched upon a sofa, she was suddenly but tenderly brought into the room where Wells and Anderson were pretending to count the vote of Louisiana, and being questioned she gave in low tones and apparently with extreme suffering from her numerous wounds, an account of a brutal and coldblooded act of assassination and outrage of which she and her husband had been the victims at the hands of democratic bull-dozers in Quachita parish. The manner of her introduction, her appearance of suffering and exhaustion, and the story she told, produced, as was not unnatural, a deep effect upon the whole country. Democrats as well as republicans declared that this kind of thing would not do. For the moment nobody doubted the truth of her tale, for was she not there herself, wounded, scarred, suffering, to tell it? When the Returning Board made that awkward discovery of the insertion in a parish return of a protest dated ten days after the return was mailed, the ready-witted Mr. Stoughton came promptly to the rescue with the immortal remark that "Here is evidently a clerical error:" but when Eliza Pinkston testified from her sofa no democratic Stoughton was there to throw doubt upon her story. Very soon it was pronounced on positive evidence to be false; but it was then too late; Eliza had disappeared and was supposed to have died of her injuries, and her tale remained as a convenient cam-

paign document. But it seems that, far from dying, she recovered, married again, removed to Mississippi and now relates, on oath, the true story of her appearance before the Returning Board. The sworn statements of Eliza, her present husband and several other persons, are printed elsewhere, and will be read with interest. Eliza relates that she received five hundred dollars for her appearance and testimony; that she was carefully instructed what to say before the visiting statesmen; that though entirely able to walk she was laid on a sofa when she was about to enter the chamber of the Returning Board; that her testimony was false; that her husband was murdered and she was assaulted, and by democrats as she testified then, but, as she has always believed, by a colored man who had threatened to kill her husband, and that the quarrel had nothing to do with politics.

This is her present story, freely communicated to a Herald correspondent who had the natural curiosity to hunt her up and question her about an event which the adroitness of the Louisians republican politicians has made almost historical. It will be noticed that her present husband. Pritchard, testifies that it is the version which he has always heard from her. It is confirmed further by the fact that though Kellogg remained Governor of Louisiana until the 1st of the January following Eliza's dramatic appearance, and though he had not only his own metropolitan police to send all over the State, and his own courts, but also the help of . United States troops, no attempt was ever made to bring to justice the persons who were supposed to be the authors of a shocking outrage. Eliza Pinkston dropped out of sight as soon as Mr. Kellogg's friends were done with her.

But we do not wish to give undue importance to this poor woman's latest statement. True or false, accurate or inaccurate, it is useful chiefly to show once more the kind of means used by a handful of conspirators against good government in Louisiana to keep that great and rich State in their own control. Eliza Pinkston, Anderson, Jenks and Mrs. Jenks, Darrall, Pitkin, such were the chosen instruments of Kellogg, Packard and Madison Wells; and whether their first or their last tale is false, whether anything they say can be believed, their testimony in any case puts the fatal stigma of low and vulgar roguery upon the republican managers in Louisiana. The results attained by the Potter committee may disappoint politicians, but they are of real importance to the country, because they show the base character of the men who, in the name of the republican party, manipulated the politics of one of the greatest and richest States of the Union, as gamblers load dice and stock cards.

Anderson, Agnes Jenks, Eliza Pinkston, Dennis, Stearns, McLin, Madison Wellsthese are the kind of people about whom republican stump orators preached to the country in 1876; these were the heroes and martyrs, the upholders of equal rights, the faithful and suffering Unionists, the "gentlemen as intelligent and as honest as I am." as Mr. Sherman feelingly described the members of the Returning Board in his place in the Senate. Wherever the Potter Committee has touched the politics of Louisiana or Florida it has turned up perjury or brazen mendacity. So far as the committee has gone it has not heard a single witness of importance whose testimony the public trusts. Yet it has examined some of the most important republicans in those States. Who believes McLin? Yet McLin's sets and vote on the Florida Returning Board gave that State to the republicans. Who believes Anderson? Yet Anderson's protest deprived a whole parish of its vote, and without it or some equivalent act of rascality Louisiana must have gone to the democrats. Who believes

Dennis? But Dennis swears that he could

statesmen had not persuaded him that he would be "taken care of." Here was the greatest, the most momentous act of the people of the United States-the selection of their ruler; and here comes a petty politician of a petty State and growls out to the friends of one of the candidates that unless he is taken care of he will change the whole result. About eight and a half millions of citizens went to the polls in November, 1876, and cast their votes, and after all their trouble and excitement McLin and Dennis, Anderson and Agnes Jenks, Madison Wells, Pitkin and Eliza Pinkston decided the election, and with amusing eynicism demanded to be "taken care of" before they would tell us who

should be our next President. It is because he would no longer lend the countenance of the federal power and the help of federal troops to such unscrupulous political gamblers that Mr. Hayes has been denounced by the republican leaders. We will do them, or most of them, the justice to believe that they were themselves misled; that they did not comprehend the character of these so-called "Southern republicans." But in that case they ought to make haste now to cut adrift these political wreckers. To them the Potter Committee is teaching a lesson which they cannot afford to despise. And it is such people as these perjurers and their principals to whom Mr, Hayes and some of his Cabinet have been giving office-redeeming, to their own shame, the promises of visiting statesmen that these tools should be "taken care of." Of course men like McLin, Dennis, Anderson and Packard are not satisfied. They were the vulgar Warwicks of 1876, and they expected royal rewards. It is a dirty mess for the leaders of a great party to fall into. If the President is wise-if he has any care for his own reputation -he will no longer hesitate, but make haste to turn out of office every man who had to do with the elections in Florida and Louisiana. He cannot afford, in the light of recent revelations, to stand before the world as the ally of Madison Wells, "Tom" Anderson and the host of smaller rogues who fill custom houses and Territorial offices all over the

country. Unfounded Rumors. Mr. Navarro and General Porter emphatically contradict the rumor of dissensions among the directors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, and declare that "the stockholders and directors are all laboring together like brothers." So perfect is the accord that General Porter has no doubt of the re-election of the present Board. This is acceptable intelligence. The management has done so well in the rapid construction of the road, in the promptness with which it was opened to the public, in the liberality displayed in the purchase of cars, and in the difficult task of putting so great a work in operation, that any want of harmony in the direction would begenerally regretted. Besides, the managers have plenty to occupy their time and tax their ingenuity without falling to quarrelling with each other. The comfort and convenience of the public must be studied if the road is to be an entire success, and while evils must naturally be expected, while, indeed, they could not well be avoided at the commencement of so great an enterprise, they must not be allowed to continue, but must be promptly removed as experience points them out. The complaints of the noise of the cars are not untors to do all that can possibly be done to lessen this unpleasantness. The smell of the coal gas is extremely offensive, and it is well known that this evil can be readily remedied. The smoke, sparks and finedust are a source of annoyance and danger, and the management should set promptly to work to remove this cause of complaint. Then there are many minor matters that need attention for the comfort and safety of the passengers, so that the position of a director is no sinecure if his work is faithfully performed. We hope to see the managers who have done so well up to the present time continue their exertions to make the road perfect for the passengers and as little inconvenient and objectionable as possible to the residents along its line. The company has received a most valuable charter. and it is bound to act justly and liberally to the public in return for the privileges it enjoys.

Crop Prospects.

We print elsewhere an interesting and trustworthy report of the crop prospects. The money value of our wheat and cotton crops depends somewhat, of course, upon the strength of the foreign demand, and reports from abroad give promise of at least a fair demand for our surplus. The prospects of an abundant harvest in this country seem to be excellent. About thirty million acres were in wheat the present year, an increase over last year in area sown of fifteen per cent for winter and eighteen for spring wheat. We notice as a carious fact that while the total surface sown with wheat is nearly as great as all New England twelve States will this year produce nearly four-fifths of the entire crop. These are Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indians, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and California. The crop promises to exceed three hundred and fifty million bushels, of which forty-five millions will be needed for seed, and it is" estimated that we shall have a surplus of seventy million bushels for shipment,

Besides the thirty millions in wheat we have fifty million acres in Indian corn. Illinois alone has nine million acres in corn. and Iowa five millions. The acreage of corn has increased twenty millions since 1860. The prospect is for a fair rather than a great crop. The acreage in oats is ten per cent greater than last year, and the yield will be above the average. The acreage in cotton is three per cent greater than last year. The Southern States have a far greater area in food crops than ever before, the planters having discovered that it is profitable to them to raise grain as well as cotton. We notice also that in the New England States there is an increase in the number of small

have given Florida to Tilden, and in that region have found it profitable to would have done so if the visiting raise at least a part of the bread they consume.

> Harvard's Twelve Lengths. Harvard's very easy victory yesterday

gives new proof of what advantage in selecion and care in coaching and training will do. A trifle older than her rival, she actually outweighed her by a hundred and twenty-six pounds, and that of hard, seasoned stuff, long and severely coached and exceptionally skilful. It was emphatically an instance of "too much beef in the other boat." Yale had not had the advantage of nearly so much coaching, and the faults which stood out in her work yesterday showed this again and again. The long, careful winter's work over a set of rowing weights set up in a room especially for the use of the rowers and admirably adapted to their purpose, with such men as Loring, Watson and Bancroft vigilantly watching every hand and head and knee and back and forcing each into its proper place until it would be unnatural to put it elsewhere; then ever since spring opened the same exercise from the steam launch to the men in the very places in which they are to row-that is the way to make skilful oarsmen and to win the important race which is to end the year's work. If those heavy fellows had not been sound all over these searching practice pulls would have quickly exposed their weak spots, and either have rooted them out or their owners out of the boat. But Yale can soothe herself with one reflection, in which there is more than a little consolation. She has not only had for a rival the heaviest and most powerful university crew ever seen in America, but unquestionably the most skilful as well. No wonder that Captain Cook wrote that the Harvard team would compare favorably with anything Oxford or Cambridge could produce; for, while as well off as the latter for water coaching, their land drill was in many points far superior to any known in England. The Henley critics are free with their patronizing words to Columbia, but had Bancroft his best four there to-day the talk might be different. On the 12th of January last the HEBALD remarked:-"If there is an American university four fit to send to Putney it can probably be found among the Harvard eight, but even they would probably do much better a year

hence." The force of these words will now Now as to next year. Tale has at last, thanks to Mr. Sheffield, that hich she has long needed, a steam launch, and she has an excellent coach. But to win next summer it will not do to put off using these till a few weeks before the race. It is a race all over the year now, as Harvard found out a good while ago. This same powerful eight will doubtless be on hand next year, save only Bancroft and Schwartz, and, though they graduate now, they may join one of the upper schools, and so stay on. Weak men must be weeded out mercilessly, powerful ones put in and worked at least as hard as work the enemy, and with every stroke rowed carefully, or else the crimson thirteen to five of to-day will simply become the fourteen to five of 1879. Boat racing may not be worth all this labor and sacrifice; but it is a good plan, if we row at all, to row to win, and winning is not only uncommonly enjoyable at the time, but exceedingly pleasant to think of always afterward.

A Story of Life.

The counsel of the Society for the Pretion of Cruelty to Children appeared in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Potter, having with him a beautiful boy, three years old, and applied for an order to deliver the child to its mother, a resident of Philadelphia, which was granted. The story is one of those sad incidents of real life which read like the fancies of the novelist. In March last an advertisement appeared in the HERALD offering for adoption by some kind, wealthy lady "the most beautiful three-year-old boy in New York." The superintendent of the above named society answered this adver-tisement, and had an interview with Mrs. Fagan, who admitted she was not the child's mother, but was unwilling to give its real name. Her story was that the mother was dead; that the father boarded with her and could not take proper care of the child, but would want five hundred dollars as a compensation for giving it up for adoption. The superintendent, careful not to alarm the woman lest the child should be spirited away, entered into an arrangement with her for its adoption by a lady, and meanwhile had a watch put upon Mrs. Fagan's movements. She was traced to a house up town, and the discovery was eventually made that the boy's mother is a highly respectable lady now occupied as a governess in Philadelphia; that she had been married at Wilmington, Del., to a man named Robert Lee Pass, who, although once worthy and industrious, became dissipated. The same old story of ill treatment, neglect and final abandonment followed. Mrs. Jennie Lee Pass has three children, of whom the boy in question is the youngest, and her husband completed the list of his cruelties by visiting his wife's residence in her absence and carrying off the youngest child. It seems that he and the boy have been since then living with the woman who offered the child for adoption. The mother, who had been unable to trace her little one, is said to be overjoyed at its recovery, and should any further outrage be attempted by her husband he will no doubt be visited with as severe a punishment as the law will permit.

The Curry Creek Battle.

Colonel Bernard's battle with the Indians at Curry Creek was apparently an audacious, vet well conducted fight, crowned with the brilliant success that attends upon audacity when presumed surprise is not reversed and turned against those who go out to make it. Had the Bannocks been as wary as the Sioux the brilliant courage which swept them from the field must have been met with a desperate defence that would have severely hurt our little army. Fortunately there is no such calamity to chroniwheat fields, which shows that the farmers | cle, and the exact account of the losses, as | Aldermen?

we give it to-day, is four killed and two wounded. Since there must be battles we can hardly have one of any value at a cheaper rate than this; and we incline to regard this little victory as important. It tends, with other late events, to re-establish in the mind of the Indians that war is a poor remedy for their grievances; and the moral effect of such a lesson, early in the season, cannot but be salutary.

The Battle of Monmouth. New Jersey fittingly commemorated yesterday the one hundredth anniversary of the battle of Monmouth, which was in its results one of the most important of the military events of the war for independence. In the middle of June, 1778, Sir Henry Clinton came out of his comfortable quarters in Philadelphia and marched toward New Brunswick, with a view of embarking on the Raritan. General Washington, about the same time, broke camp at Valley Forge and started in pursuit. The British commander when he arrived at Allentown Creek turned to the right, taking the road leading through Freehold, when Washington at once resolved upon a battle. The patriot forces under General Lee, who had been sent forward, were at first thrown into disorder and began to retreat. Washington quickly rallied them, and, the main army soon coming up, the engagement began in earnest. The result was the defeat of Clinton, who retreated under the cover of night. The anniversary ceremonies yesterday were exceedingly interesting. New Jersey has patriotically resolved that a monument shall mark her historic battle field.

## Summer Heats.

city on Thursday, suggests some reflections on the changes that are said to be taking place in the climatic conditions of this section of the United States. Exactly one hundred 'years ago, when the brave Continentals of Washington stood in battle order on the field of Monmouth, the sun poured down his rays so fiercely as to carry death and dismay into the ranks of the mercenary Hessians. Indeed, the history of that famous fight tells us how the exhausted enemy struggled in the dreadful heat, and how much can be attributed to its influence in winning the battle. Yesterday the centennial celebration of the battle of Monmouth was held under exactly similar conditions as to temperature, and, doubtless the patriotic participators in the exercises, military and otherwise, suffered many of the torments of heat and thirst that defeated the Hessians. Careful comparisons of the meteorological records of given districts, covering long periods, prove that the averages for ten, twenty, fifty, and even one hundred years, show but the most unimportant differences. Except from causes arising out of an extension of the agricultural areas, the destruction of forests, the exposure of larger surfaces to the absorption of solar heat, and probably the consumption of fuel in large cities, there can be but little change produced in the climatic conditions of a country, not to say a continent. Hence, although changes more or less marked may be noticed in certain restricted districts, the general averages of temperature and precipitation remain unaltered. Extreme heats in summer are transient phenomena, and their effects are often governed more by the conditions under which they are experienced than by their own intensity. Our habits of life. food, clothing, dwellings and means of travel are so different from those of a century ago that we are liable to entertain erroneous views of the climatic conditions now prevailing as compared with those of the days of Monmouth. The extension of interests demanding from those interested an abstention from wholesome physical exercise, the general use of alcoholic stimulants, of tobacco, and of mixed and often unhealthy food, render a city population less fitted to sustain summer heats than people accustomed to country life. To such, therefore, summer heats beyond a very ordinary degree become dangerous, because they do not realize the necessity of adapting their habits of life to these sudden visitations.

Aldermante Strategy. An exceedingly interesting little game is now being played by that fraction of the Board of Aldermen called its Law Committee, the Board as a body and the firecracker men. For weeks and weeks the able invists of the Board have had under consideration the petition of the fireworks manufacturers to suspend the anti-fireworks ordinance on the 3d and 4th of July, so as to allow them an opportunity to dispose of their death-dealing stock and give the patriotic small boy a chance to blow his head and arms off and possibly burn down a few hundred thousand dollars' worth of property in honor of the Revolutionary patriots. The fire insurance companies and the patient property holders, who are to be the chief sufferers by the patriotic perpetuation of the glories of the Republic, have protested as pathetically as they know how, but the legal luminaries look as solemn and wise as owls and declare they do not know what to do. The Aldermen cannot be brought together to give an opinion on the subject, and so the matter stands. Turning back to the experience of a year ago, it is shrewdly suspected that we shall see in the dawn's early light of the Fourth the firecracker men in full possession of the field and at night read their victory in the glare of a score of first class conflagrations. That was the end of the struggle last year. At the last moment they adduced several solid and substantial reasons why the ordinance should be suspended, and the Aldermen, in a fit of patriotic fervor, yielded to the soft persuasion. History, they say, is always repeating herself, and it begins to look now as if she intends to go over the old story again. If this fireworks ordinance is to be suspended every year in this way why not repeal it altogether? It is surely no use to the citizens and it must be annoying to the patriotic firecracker men. Probably the Aldermen see some utility in it, and that is why it remains to adorn our city statutes. Wonder what use it is to the

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE

Heat will make a candle stick Fishermen figure on net profits. In these days the beehives are waxing full Hoxie-dental jokes come to us by the Ream. The fruit of the gallows tree ripens in the fall. General Garfield will canvass Ohio this autumn. The Utica Republican says that "magnanimity moved

Has any one seen the field where Thurlow Weed's Senator Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, is at the

New York Hotel in France there is a society for the prevention of the abuse of tobacco.

Is the man whe, without warning, nabs a thief a still trapper or a steel trap?
The Quebec Mercury says that the Metropolitan of

Quebec will resign in August.

The farmer who settles on the open prairie ought to

take with him a railing wife.

The Barons Alphouse and Adolphe de Rothschild are at comity with each other. English customs officers now sorutinize all baggage that comes from the Continent.

An eight-year-old orator is reciting from Demosthenes and Cicero in the West.

Mr. J. H. Smythe, Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia, sails to-day for Liverpool.

Judge Gibson will probably refuse to run for Con-

gress against Alexander H. Stephens.
Casaubon confirms the statements of Randell, Coyle

Stoux City, Mo., is all rmed at the rapacity of the Big Muddy, which threatens to swallow it. Buffalo Express: -"Which, speaking of John Sher.

man, we don't believe there never wasn't no such

Professor Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, and Professor John E. Bradley, of Albany, will sail to Europe to-day. General Crook thinks that Sitting Bull has less to

fluence than Crazy Horse. It's all one after you scalp has been taken.

London Truth:—"So far as I can make it out the

Indian troops were brought to Maits, not so much b produce any effect upon the Russians, but to force Lord Derby out of the Cabinet. The intense heat of yesterday, although Messra Penton, Grossbeck and Walker were the somewhat less than that experienced in this

guests last evening in Washington of Secretary Evaris, who has tendered them the compliment of a inner preliminary to their joint conference on the subject of their mission to Europe as delegates to the

nternational Monetary Congress.

As an Eastern man was visiting an Indian camp, near the Great Sait Lake, he stopped near a teepee and asked, "What tribe is this?" "U-entah," said a brave. He did so. One-millionth part of a second wind. Glimpse of squaw, attired only in her raven locks. The war cry resounds through the camp, and the white man ceases not to flee. Morai—Raven locks

will not fasten a maiden's door. The aboriginal question has separated more than one loving couple. In Sioux City a copper colored squaw chanced to be in a drug store as John and Samantha entered. Shortly afterward Samantha left the scene at doublequick bearing a bunch of coal black and very straight hair in her frantic clutch. John, when she had asked him what he wanted had very simply said "Kissingen." They never mel again, and another scalp is scored for the cause of

LORD DUFFERIN WILL NOT STAY.

THE CANADIAN REPRESENTATIVE OF HER MAJESTY DECLARES HIS INTENTION TO GO "HOME"-HIS VIEWS ON SEVERAL INTEREST-ING TOPICS.

Lord Dufferin is still the guest of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop at his Brookline residence, and has been a prominent figure this week at the Harvard comencoment, baying made a clever after dinner speech at the alumal dinner yesterday, and having seen present to-day at the annual reunion of the Harvard Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa as an honored guest of the society. The public exercises of the day were held in Sanders' Theatre at noon. Mr. Winthrop and Lord Dufferin had seats among the white-haired veterans on the platform. His Lordship was dressed in a dark frock coat, closely buttoned, with light pan taloons and blue necktie. After the exercises a representative of the HERALD had a brief chat with Ris Lordship, who expressed himself as much pleased

THE MATTER OF REAPPOINTMENT.

When questioned in regard to his reported reapsaid:-"Ob, there is nothing in that. It would be impossible for me to remain. My wife and children sailed last week." He did not say whether ne had

received notice efficially of the reappointment or net, however, and immediately changed the subject. "I leave the country in September," he said, "and I shall remain here only until Saturday."

The press representative referred to the patriotism of the Canadian people as shown in their offers of mittary assestance to the British government during the recent Angle Russian war excitement. The Governor General responded, with considerable show of pride, that his people were not likely to be found wanting in loyalty to the mether country should there be occasion for their services.

"Were the people of the Dominion much shaken by the recent remors of Fenian invasion?" asked the Journalist.

"Were the people of the Dominion much shaked by the recent remors of Fenian invasion?" asked the journalist.

"Well, yes," he replied. "Wo had some excitement. The lears of the people were not ontirely ungrounded. We had trustworthy information which rendered precautions on our part advisable at one time; but I imagine the danger is more from the tramps than anybody else." He thought the Penians would not be allowed to invade Canada by the United States government, if it was possible to prevent them, but his remarks implied that he did not believe "the States" would be able to exert much repressive indicance on the would-be invaders. He stated that the belief was universal among the Canadians that there would be trouble with the Penians in the event of a war between England and Russia, and he spoke as if he nimsell shared this belief.

THE RASTREN QUESTION.

The Berlin Congress was aifuided to, and Earl Dufferin and that he carrosily hoped it might be the means of a peaceful settlement of all the existing complications in Europe, adding, with a smile, that it now seemed likely to rouch that result. "The latest cable news indicates that Austria has been emboldened by the firmness of the English representatives," said the Herald man, "and Andrassy has been making some rather impedent demands." This was news to His Excellency, and provoked this box most from him:—"Austria has onen waiting all along for England to pull her chestnuts out of the fire, and nor she mas made up her mind to be very bold."

APPEGION FOR CANADA.

Lord Duffern spoke with much feeling when re-

she mas made up her mind to be very bold."

APPECIAN YOR CANADA.

Lord Daffern spoke with much feeling when referring to the Dominion people and their kind treatment of him during his travels through the various parts of the country. When he reierred to the prosperity and contentment among the people of Canada a third gentleman, one of the group, suggested that there were a good many Americans who were so disgusted with the present condition of the body politic in the United States that they would be glad of a government like that of the Deministen here. The Governor General merely responded, "They would find that we have very little trouble." He added that he had many regrets at leaving Canada after six years of service there, but the had no doubt that the home government would send a good man in his place.

HANSCOM'S BONDS.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED THIEF-TESTI-MONY SHOWING THAT HE SOLD A PORTION OF THEM.

PRILADRIPHIA, June 28, 1878. The case of Edward Perkins, alias Pettengili, came p to-day before Magistrate Smith. The facts United States bonds having been stelen from Mr. Hanscom, from a tin box in his secretary, at Washington, was testified to by Mr. Hanscomb, and he read from a circular a list of the bonds, which were valued at \$48,000. He also testified that he had never seen Perkins before.

\$48,000. He also testided that he had never seen Perkins before.

George H. Hill, a clerk in the banking house of Drexel & Co., testified that the prisoner had sold to the firm at different times bonds; on June 6 he appeared there and offered bonds to the value of \$2,000, when he gave the name of Edward Perkins, of Easton, Pa.; June 7 he sold \$1,000 worth, and June 11 \$3,000; this was the last seen of him until yesterday. He said, in answer to a question by Colonel Mann, who spicared for Perkins, that there were no duplicates of the coupon series of 1867 and 1868.

Mr. McDevitt, Chief of Police of Washington, D. C., stated that he had had the robbery of Mr. Hanscom under his charge for some time; the circular read by Mr. Hanscom was issued by him from memorandums taxen off Mr. Hanscom's books. He presented a warrant issued by the United States authorities, awore out in Washington.

Mr. Ford, Hanscom's counsel, asked that the prisoner be delivered to the United States authorities for transmission to Washington.

Counsel for Perkins contended that a warrant from a justice of the peace is the District of Columbia could not be effective here, but he was willing that his client should be held to awat a requisition from the proper authorities. The magistrate accordingly committeed the prisoner to await a requisition from the proper authorities. The magistrate accordingly committeed the prisoner to await a requisition from the proper authorities.